T. H. FERRELL, Sec'y.

St. Clairaville Chapter, No. 17 Royal Arch
Basons, meets 3d Friday night each month at
St. Clairaville and the 1st Friday each month
at Bridgeport.

JAMES CLARK, H. P.

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super Excellent Masters, meets on the Second
fueday night of every month.

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Removal-200 Pianos & Organs The subscribers will sell their entire slock of Pianos and Organs, new and second hand, sheet music, music booss, and merchandise, at very near cost prices for cash DURING SEPTEMBER previous to removal to their rew store 40 East 14th St. UNION FQUARE, Oct. 1st: Illustrated circulars Malleu, Agents Wanted. Special inducements to the Trade. HORAUE WATE 38 & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers. 671 Broadway, New York.

TILDEN.

Tilden Wouldn't Coerce the

Southern Brethren. I for one will resist UNDER ANY CHICUM-STANCES THE USE OF FORCE TO COURCE THE would be ineffective, and next, because it would lead to a war of extermination among those who are brethren, not by the ties of country alone, but of blood.—[Tilden, at Aibany, Feb. 1, 1861

Tilden's Connection With the Credit Mobilier. Question by Mr. Hoar-Were you not inormed by the counsel who drew this contract that this was a violation of law? ad by councel whom we consulted that this suing of stock as a payment upon the conract for building the road was in entire compliance with law, Question by Mr. Hoar—Who were the

Answer-SAMUEL J. FILDEN. Reformer Tilden's Company. The following table, copied from one of the ocumentary reports of the New York Legisture, shows what sort of company Reformer sion. The money was paid to Tilden for proonal (?) services out of the Treasury of the Eric Railroad company, by the persons and in the sums named, viz:

James Flsk, jr., Maich to becember	1808, six liems, legal and lines dental	\$ 117,400 43
Daniel Drew and Jay Gould, several items, legal and incidental	484,600 00	
Wm. M. Tweed, November 25, 1865	20,000 19	
Wm. M. Tweed, December 4, 1868	4,800 00	
Wm. M. Tweed, December 4, 1868	4,800 00	
Wm. M. Tweed, January to June, 1869	27,912 86 Win, M. Tweed, December 9, 1849.	
Win, M. Tweed, April 8, 1879.
Win, M. Tweed, June 4, 1879.
Jay Gonid, September 3, 1879.
Jay Gonid, September 9, 1879.
Jay Gonid, September 9, 1879.
Win, M. Tweed, expenses and councel fees wm. M. Tweed, expenses and comsel fees.
Wm. M Tweed, expenses and counsel fees.

Tilden's Two Oaths.

On December 26, In his answer to the swore to a return, for cuit Court of the Uni-income tax, in which ted States in the suit and Terre Haute Rail-"I he eby certify road Company against that the following is a himself a n d others, true and faithful state- which answer was filed

ment of the gains, recently, Mr. Tilden profits or income of swore, as follows: Samuel J. Tilden, of the city of New York, "That for such ser and county of New vices, the defendant, York, State of York, Tilden, made a charge whether derived from of Ten Thousand Doi any kind of property, 'ars against said sec-rents, interests, divi-ond mortgage bone'-dends, salary, or from holders, and the said any profession, trade, charge was paid, by or employment or voca on behalf of said sec-31st day of De ember, that the defendant, the most powerful States of the Union." 1862, both days inclu-Tilden, for a part of ncome tax under the also made a charge of excise laws of the Uni-the like sum of Ten ted States. Income Thousand Dollars on

bondholders and receivers, which was * * * and which pay-ment appears under date of November 7, services."

MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER. Scribner.

Scribner for November begins the thirteenth volume of that magazine and opens with a fully illustrated artiele on Hartford, by Charles H. Clark, of the 'Hartford Courant,' under the title of 'The Charter Oak City.' Here are depicted Col. Colt's beautiful estate at Armsmear; the residence of Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warner; the famous Charter Oak itself; and many other objects of general interest. In this number Charles Barnard's articles on Co-operation in Great Britain are begun-with a paper on 'A Scottish Loaf Factory.' Mr. Clarence Cook continues his talks about furniture; the illustrations are of fire places, settees chairs, etc. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) writes about some of the features of the great Exhibition. Mr Hale's story draws toward its close. There are poems by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, George Parsons Lathrop, and others. In the departments at the end of the magazine, such various subjects are discussed as Country Homes, American Art Politics, 'Daniel Deronda,' a new photographic process, etc.

St. Nicholas.

St. Nicholas for November is in full harmony with the Thanksgiving sea-son. 'The Owl that Stared,' 'Borrowing a Grandmother,' and 'Tinsie's Conclusion,' are three admirable Thanks-giving stories. Of miscellaneous articles, the number contains enough to delight the boys and girls for many an hour. There is 'The Kingdom of the Greedy,' a new short serial, an article telling 'All about a Lead-pencil,' and an interesting 'Reminiscence of Abraham Lincoln.' Susan Coolidge contributes an historical article entitled 'A Queen, and not a Queen,' the fresh and stirring 'Story of a 'Tolerbul' Bad Boy,' artists, as well as a few very comical, drawings by F. Beard, F. Opper and

Harper's.

Harper's Magazine for November is a bright and beautiful number, rich in the variety of its contents and in pictorial illustration. The number opens with a poem by the author of John Halifax, Gentleman,' entitled 'Magnus and Morna; a Shetland Fairy Tale. Harriet Prescott Spofford contributes an article on 'Medieval Furniture,' illustrated with thirty-two engravings. A new story by Miss Thackeray is begun in this by Miss Thackeray is begun in the December Number of a new serial story by R. D. Blackmore, author of Lorna Doone,' 'Allee Lorraine,' The Maid of Sker,' cit.' Poems are contributed by Bayard Taylor, Alfred H. Louis, George Lunt, A. F., and Edgar Fawcett. The Editorial Departments frawcett. The Editorial Departments are unusually full and interesting, including the pleasant social gossip of the figure-head of important recent books, the aummaries of Sauthern Democracy, vote of important reach tooks, the aummaries of the Calhoun doctors are unusually full and interesting resume of important recent books, the aummaries of the figure-head of important recent books, the aummaries of the Sheriff, as formerly events, and an entertaining 'Drawer.'

--If you want a man as obligations, are believed to be cards in the court of the Confederate leaters. No pledge, which them, shall make, by an understanding with them, and closely contested. The principles that underlie each other's movements are being brought for the Democracy with the Calhoun doctors of Election.

CLERK'S OPPICE, COURT OF ODMNON PLEAS, BELMONT CONTY, OHIO, OC. 23, 1876-)

Bellows Court in the Confederate leaters. No pledge, which there is unprese to mure to losely contested closely contested the mach to estimate the election. The court of the Confederate leaters. No pledge, which there is unpresent in the court of lose to make the strongle sound eleves. No pledge, which there, and the popposing parties is unpresent entered to be cards in the court of the Con Harriet Prescott Spofford contributes

BELMONT CHRONICLE.

ST, CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO. THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1876.

DR. SANDERSON Can be consulted at Frazier House, barnesville on the 3d and 4th, and at McClure House Wheeling, on the 5th of every month. Feb 17th, '76 tf

BEAR it steadily in mind that while Tilden's grans in the North are trying to convince the the people of his loyalty and Union sentiment during the war, his Literary Bureau, the members of which are paid by him, are proving to the rebel Democracy of the South that he is as good a secessionist as was Calhoun or Tilden, if elected, would be entirely in the control of the rebel element of the Democracy.

Every one of the Democratic candidates took part in the war to break up the Union. Their treasonable effort to overthrow the Govadvocates of "Tilden and a solid South."

to any one who thoroughly understands to be a capital 'record'-much better than that of one of the first law schools of the world: and then elected him to the highest gift; and ing as to give much worth to his present from the South will applaud, having claims of who, in that important post, performed his judgment; and neither European capitalists their own. The other half dare not oppose, tion, or from any ond mortgage bond-source whatever, from holders, on the 17th of 1st day of January to October, 1862; * * *

The political significance of a solid South is call attention to every sober minded citizen of from all sources, Seven account of professional this country—be he Democrat or Republican -to the following significant facts in this connection and ask him to carefully consider their full meaning. This is the first political paid to him by the said | canvass in the history of the government when there has been a united South. Even during the rebellion there were Southern States that the history of this country Southern sectionalism expects to be united and triumphant at the polls. This is to be secured at all hazards and by the employment of force. In order that our readers may know that we speak words of truth and soberness we call their attention to the record of the campaigns of 1856 and 1860, when sectionalism was most powerful in our Presidential elections. In 1856 Filmore carried Maryland, and thus broke the chanan. In 1860 even the South seemed to awake to the danger of extreme sectionalism. and Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, three great Southern States, voted for Bell, and

Missouri went for Douglas. Since the war Seymour, in 1868, carried only Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana and Maryland of the Southern States, and in 1872 Greeley carried only Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennesseee and Texas, Grant receiving the electoral votes of the Southern States.

The success of the Democratic party in 1874 has revived the hopes of the rebel South, and to-day they propose by force and intimidation to give a united South for the first time in the history of this Government to the Presidential candidate. And for what? Aye, there's the rub. For Nothing? Did the South ever forget its own interests in the political history of this Nation? Has she not always persistently pursued that policy which promoted her own ends. Beaten in her appeal to arms she now unites in her last effort to secure the control of the Nation by a so-called election and compel the North to pay her for her losses and give her the political supremacy in the whole Nation which she failed to secure by her rebel lion in the South alone.

This is no bloody shirt. We did not sevive the issues of the war: but the South does That sectionalism which was the very cause cause and heart of the Democratic success in we pass under rebel rule. Tilden has not the power, if had the purpose, to control the united South. He will not even have the pur-

tyranny by arms. If they do, it will lead to of \$25,000,000. results which are frightful to contemplate. Sober minded citizens of the North, you Republicans who say you want a change. Is this the change you want? You Democrats, who in the bloody years of the rebellion, stood by the old flag that we might have a whole and united people, are you ready for this sec-

-- If you want a speculator, a monopolist, a

uel J. Tilden.

Our National Credit Depends Upon a Republican Victory.

on the State, Congressional and county tickets only with the greatest difficulty, and at a cost of Southern claims. As nearly all active and in South Carolina was in the rebel army and ranging over ten per cent. per annum. Since influential men are claimants, a solid South is bellion, we have incurred an immense debt, ably more united than it was in secession in ernment is their chief claim to preference, and so able has been the Republican management 1861. Then several States were hurried into the more famous they were as "Yankee kill- of our finances, that we are enabled to borrow the movement only by force or fraud. But ers" the greater the honor they have received. all the money we need abroad at the small now the men of property, of action, and of They are all "reformers," however, and warm' figure of four and a half per cent., and our influence in every district in the South where bonds bearing that rate of interest already battles were fought, or Union armies marched Gov. Haves' "lack of record," which has of from three to four per cent. on their face. have a direct personal interest in the demand been the cause of so much grief to the Demo- The advantage which has been taken of this that their losses in the war, like those of loyal sary. crats, seems to have made a favorable impression abroad. Commenting upon the skele en terest resting upon our people by consolidating man supposes that these people are not in dead biography of the Republican candidate given our public debt in a new loan at the reduced earnest, he is terribly mistaken, as those were in Mr. Lanman's "Annals of Civil Govern-figure mentioned. The placing of this by the who dreamed of peace in 1861. 59,000 00 ments," the London Academy says: "Now, Syndicate was progressing in the most satis. The election of a Democratic President

> our interest burden and the me our National finances. The reasons for this are manifold. It is not ing the repayment of \$700,000,000 of our pub | caucus? lic debt, and the defeat of every movement looking toward repudiation: it is not alone alike lead to the repudiation of our National obligations. This fact is one of the gravest

concern and should be fully understood by all nterested in the welfare of our country. The "Southern Confederacy," in the prowould, naturally, be rejoiced to see the Uni resents to them the means by which their rebellion was crushed, and it is bitterer than gall for them to be obliged to assist in its payment. Their own debt has gone to protest-it would abundant proof, moreover, from their own practice, that no moral scruples would stand in the way of their accomplishing this result if the means were in their power. Nearly every one of the States engaged in the Southern rebellion has individually adopted the pol-icy of repudiation, and that not against war debts, but against debts contracted for internal improvements, and largely incurred previous to the war. The Supreme Court of Florida has repudiated \$4,000,000 of railway bonds. The Democratic authorities of Georgia have repudiated over \$10,000,000 of State debt, ostly incurred in building railways. North Carolina has repudiated over \$11,000,000 of special tax bonds. Her Treasurer says, in his report of 1873: "Already the policy of repudiation is advocated by men of influence, and there is danger that it will become popular." In his report of 1874, her Treasurer seems to is by Sarah Winter Kellogg. 'Flowers in Winter,' and 'A Centennial Penwiper,' furnish pleasant tasks for little hands; and there is no end to the pleasant rhymes prepared for little eyes and ears. The number contains many beautiful pictures by well-known artists, as well as a few very comical, described by a sum of the content of the total disfranchisement of the Republican post. If they do, it will lead to first own interests, against the protect the credit of the Union against their own interests, against the post own interests, against the post of their followers, and in spite of smoldering state debt. Virginia, though \$34,000,000 of her debt was created prior to the war, has pursued the same course, and Alabama and to the total disfranchisement of the Republicant post of their followers, and in spite of smoldering state debt. Virginia, though \$34,000,000 of her debt was created prior to the war, has pursued the same course, and Alabama and to the total disfranchisement of the Republicant post of their followers, and in spite of smoldering state debt. Virginia, though \$34,000,000 of her debt was created prior to the war, has pursued the same course, and Alabama and the same course, and Alabama and to the total disfranchisement of the Republicant post of the Union against their own interests, against the post of their followers, and in spite of smoldering that the Democrats came into power, the same course has been pursued, the taxes being so their followers, and in spite of smoldering that the post of their followers, and in spite of smoldering that the power is the power that th

With this example before her no wonder hat Europe fears a return of the Democracy to power. They see the Southern States re-pudiating debts of their own incurring to the amount of hundred of millions of dollars; they know that the South dominates the Demo-cratic party; and they believe that the same course would be pursued with regard to the National debt if the Democracy were to secure its management. The bankruptcy of the Nation, and the consequent repudiation of its obligations, are believed to be cards in the

Southern War Claims.

crafty, unprincipled politician, who would use any means, fair or foul, to promote his own selfish interests, vote for Samuel J. Tilden.

will never rebel? threats of disunion at the South come only from a few irresponsible persons, "Democratic speakers had said only a year before. So they say now, "The Democratic party will never pay Southern war claims. Only a few reckless men propose it to promote his own selfish that it is possible. The Democratic party would never permit such a thing." Yes! A will never rebel? threats of disunion at the South come only from a few irresponsible the hands of a flat-head, who does not know a bill of lading from transit of Venus, never having heard of either venus, never having heard of either of venus, never havin would never permit such a thing." Yes! A Democratic President would resist just as Buchanan resisted secession! Gov. Tilden is a sagacious man. He knows that these Southern demands are injuring his party. Why does he not state that, if elected, he will veto every bill for the payment of losses to men who cannot prove their levalty? He does not If all the glorious achievements of the Re- ern demands are injuring his party. Why publican party were stricken from the record, does he not state that, if elected, he will veto save only that of establishing the credit of the every bill for the payment of losses to men United States in the money markets of Eu- who cannot prove their loyalty? He does not rope, this one grand exception would suffice dare. Such a declaration would cost him the to preserve that party forever in the affections support of the very men who are making the of our people, and in the admiration of the South solid. Visit that section, and talk with world. At the advent of Mr. Buchanan's ad- the Southern people. The feeling is universal ministration we could borrow money abroad that Democratic victory will mean payment then, although in putting down a gigantic re- easy. In this demand the South is incompar-

factory manner, when the advent of the Pres | would mean a Democratic House. But the Americans and Americans politics, this appears idential election and the bare possibility of a large majority, probably more than two-Democratic success brought a sudden check thirds of the Democratic members, would be of any of the other candidates for the recent upon the work. Mr. August Belmont, Dem- from the South. Mr. Riddle of Tennessee \$1,032,003 29 Presidential nomination, and infinitely super- ocratic member of the syndicate, hastens to will call up his little bill, now pending, which rior to that of any other incumbent of the the front to assure the country that the delay provides for the payment of all persons who in the good work is not caused by fear of a may prove their losses before a jury of the eration. Whether it reveals the stuff from Democratic victory, and that the election of vicinage, or establish them to the satisfaction which Presidents ought to be made is another Tilden and Hendricks would not impair the of the Secretary of War. A jury in any neighquestion, but we have before us, by means of National credit abroad. Mr. Belmont, doubt-borhood bust be largely composed of persons these curt facts, an educated man; a graduate less, has a right to announce his individual who have other claims of their own to estabopinion, for the sake of his party, and of his lish. A Secretary of War, if selected by a whose professional status was such that his record with it; but it is an opinion which is President owing nearly all his electoral votes services were sought and secured by one of not borne out by the facts. The contrary is to a solid South, will not be likely to scrutithe most important Western cities; who, hav too well known among the money circles of nize too closely the demands of that section. ing patriotically sacrificed his private interests the world. "We have reason to believe," Mr. Riddle's bill will be advocated thus during the recent war, rose from one of the says the New York Tribune, of Saturday, "We at the South have lost and suffered terrihumbles' to one of the highest ranks in the "that of all the members of the Syndicate, bly, while you have grown rich and powerful. military service: whose career was so ap- Mr. Belmont stands absolutely alone in this Northern States have been repaid their losses, proved by his immediate constituents that opinion. Mr. Belmont's views as to the value and loyal men. But are not the States equal they made him their Representative in Con- of United States bonds in the past have not now? Are we not all loyal now? Is it not gress, not only once, but, deliberately, twice, been found so uniformly correct and far see fair to pay us also?" Half of the members

nor American voters are likely to depend, because all their active and influential constitu now, upon his guidance in such matters." ents have claims. If Northern Democrats ob-There is no fact more clearly established than ject, a Democratic caucus will be called. In Tilden answered with the readiness of our high credit abroad, depend upon the re- measure. How many Democrats from the tention of the Republican party in control of North will then dare to make enemies in every Southern State, implacable enemies in that section which always controls the Democratic alone that to Republican management is ow- party, by rebelling against the decision of

The Senate, many hope, would prevent the passage of such a bill. We recently showed that the Democratic party has declared for that the Republican majority in that body the repeal of the Resumption act and for the would be small; at least four members of that payment of the bonds in greenbacks; it is not majority, enough to turn the scale, will be one that party includes the great mass of re- from the South; and in one section or the pudiators in the United States, headed by other more than four can be found who are their candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. capable of being corrupted by a share in an Hendricks; it is not alone that, controlled by enormous job. When the bill has passed both the Solid South, they are pressing hundreds of Houses, will a Democratic President dare to millions of dollars of rebel claims upon the veto it? Where is the man who will dare, in United States Treasury-it is not one nor all such a matter, to affront the overwhelming of these that contribute most to bring about desire of his party? Presidents are human, the dependence of our credit upon Republican and have ambitions. A Democratic House success. There is above and beyond all this would have immense power to tie the hands the fact, recognized in Europe as well as here, of a recalcitrant Democratic President. The that the interest and the practice of the South | man who will dare to commence such a struggle is not the man to get a Democratic nom

ination in these degenerate days. The bill becomes a law. How much money does it involve? Estimates range all the way from \$500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000. Our cess of the rebellion, incurred a debt almost as Washington correspondent reports that, upon large as that of the United States. Failing of the best information there attainable, it is besuccess, it was of course repudiated. They lieved that these claims exceed \$2,400,000,ted States debt follow the same road. It repvery large proportion of the South was exposed to loss from the movement of armies and tried in vain to get its surplus products be a happy day for them could they see that likely that the property destroyed in the progress of the war exceeded that sum, but the actual value would by no means limit the claims "established" to the satisfaction of jurors having other claims equally elastic. In brief, the payment of these claims means a

have gone fully over to the repudiators, for in the war. Is it in accordance with human he says "the payment of all this debt would nature to suppose that Southern leaders would be a monstrous iniquity." In Tennessee, since protect the credit of the Union against their

Mark Twain and the Civil Ser-

Politics, like religion, has its seasons of revival and periods of comparative quiet. Though the political revival is periodic in its movements....its season of greatest height being Leap Year. The present time of revival, aside from the fact that it happens to occur in the Centennial year, is a remarkable one in many respects. The struggle be-

Remember 1861. "The Democratic party will never rebel? threats of disunion at the hands of a flat-head, who does not existed before their rebellion, and

lessly rid the service of worthless incumbents, and put in their place men of merit and capacity, and when good fairs, as if it were a personal matter!

And even if Tilden had a character which entitled him to the public confidence, and if he were sincere in this, would it be wise to trust our safety in these affairs to him and the solid South over him, instead of Hayes, whose public services and character leave no room they will make very valuable servants.

Tilden Squealing.

The exigencies of the Tilden campaign have constrained him to write a letter, declaring his views of the rebel claims for losses by the war. We have in this the evidence of the real opinion of Mr. Tilden on the bearing of the October elections on the prospect for November. Bills were presented in the Confederate House last winter to make provision for auditing all claims for damages by the war in the South. They attracted genaral attention, but not till the elections in several States, culminating with those of Ohio and one of the Confederate House last winter to make by making a false return of his income during the war, vote for Samuel J. Indiana, proved that the reactionary popular tide which Tilden reckoned upon had not set in, but that on the contrary the Republican tidewas rising, did he bow to the necessity to declare

meaning words, in his letter of passed whenever the Democracy get acceptance, could write anything plain full control of the several branches of or positive. In accordance with the campaign ex-

gard to the rebel claims, and a king a

that are under discussion. His promise thus far is mere surplusage.

But then he comes to a promise which seems to comprehend the claims that are under discussion. He says, "No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war, whether covered by the 10th.

This is a remarkable letter for Mr. der proposed under these bills are Tilden to write. Nothing but a belief greatly increased by the aggregates of that the compaign was lost, unless some greatly increased by the aggregates of that the compaign was lost, unless some other schemes of like character all great stroke could be made to retrieve proposed by the Confederate Democratic, could have constrained him to write cy at the last session, and all for the such a letter. In weighing it we have to consider, first, by whom and in what conditions it was written; second, whether in case he shall be elected the conditions will be such that his word will be a finality in such affairs, either conditions. Commission to the disloyal States the direct tax collected disloyal States the direct tax collected disloyal States the direct tax collected conditions.

ter: He is a man whose whole political life has been one of intrigue and low management which regarded the end of party ascendancy as justifying any man give good reason for the hope that the payment of them would not be ordered if the Democratic party, controlled by asolid South, should gain the power.

The South is not anxious about the magnitude of the debt. Ever since the war it has been a favorite idea with Southern men to make the debt so great that no one could expect it ever to be paid. To "get their share" first and then to repudiate the whole would be a fine revenge for those who were beaten in the war. Is it in accordance with human and ture to suppose that Southern leaders would protect the credit of the Union against their own interests, against the passionate demands of their followers, and in spite of smoldering resentments with even the best of them often betray? If this nation is so reckless as to take the risk, it will learn in due time the meaning of a solid South.—[N. Y. Tribane.]

[Communicated.]

Wark Twain and the Civil Ser
ter: He is a man whose whole political life has been one of intrigue and low management which regarded the end of party ascendancy as justifying any man give good reason for the hope that the payment of them whole is and who, is under the payment of them would not be ordered if the Democratic party, controlled by asolid South, and who is under to suppose that southern men to make the debt so great that no one could expect it ever to be paid. To "get their share" first and then to repudiate the whole would be a fine revenge for those who were beaten in the war. Is it in accordance with human addition to the propose that Southern leaders would protect the credit of the Union against their own interests, against the passionate demands of their followers, and in spite of smoldering resentments with even the best of them often betray? If this nation is so reckless as to take the risk, it will learn in due time the meaning of a solid South.—[N. Y. Tribane.]

[Communicated.

tardy promise is issued, it is on the eve of an election in which he is a candidelayed till the State elections in Octo-ber, following others in the Northern States, showed that nuless something were done to change the popular cur-rent, his defeat was certain. Distrust of such interested promises is only the course of intuition. The South is abso-intelly in the control of the Confederate date for the Presidency. It has been utely in the coutrol of the Confederal

2 ins 8 25 8 75 4 50 5 50 8 0012 50 3 ins 4 50 5 00 5 75 6 75 9 5014 20 4 ins 5 50 6 25 7 00 8 0010 7016 50 5 ins 6 25 7 00 8 00 9 00 12 00 17 50 6 ins 7 50 8 25 9 50 1 90 15 00 25 00 12 ins 12 00 13 00 15 00 18 00 24 00 40 00 24 inr 20 00 22 00 25 00 28 50 40 00 75 00 ocal Notices, 15 cts, per i ne i week; i. all advertisements; \$2,00 per square for three insertions; \$0 cents per squarefor three insertions; \$0 cents per squarefor

AD JERTISINGRATES.

ments, he very truly says: "We put restore that Southern preponderance in

A civil service based entirely upon personal merit and freed from political influence is certainly a great desideratum. Such a change could not but be accomplished at once. But we have a remedy in an executive who will fearlies be right the corving of worthless in the Confederate South would be absolite, what a sham it is for him to talk in the control of worthless in the confederate south would be absolite, what a sham it is for him to talk in the control of worthless in the confederate south would be absolite, what a sham it is for him to talk in the control of worthless in the control of them will about their pretensions. In such control of them will about their pretensions. lessly rid the service of worthless in- as if he would be the autocrat, and to

they will make very valuable servants. It is here we confidently expect Mr. Hayes, if elected, will make very many reforms, where reform is really necessary.

R. F. S.

Tilden Squealing.

Ille services and character leave no room for any such pledge, and the Republic for any such pledge, and the Republic from Southern secession, and which has no cause for making a pledge that if it shall be trusted with the Government of the Republic, it will not use it to indemnify itself for the losses it suffered in the attempt at its destruction? -Cin. Gazatte.

> -- If you want a man in the White House who

READ AND REFLECT.

The following bill was introduced by himself on these claims.

The style of this letter is another sigh of this stress, for it has direct and positive promises, whereas it was hard to believe that the construction of Tilden's artful tangle of deceptive and unmeaning words in his letter of consequences.

the Government: igency, Mr. Hewitt, Chairman of the Committee, addressed him a letter, stating the public apprehension with reerty by the United States army dur-

ing the late War. Be it enucted by the Senate and House the success of our new loan, the reduction of that caucus, the Southern members form a one who had foreordained the opportu-The first part of the letter is deceptive, in that M cites the Amendments to the Constitution as having made a to the Constitution as having made a United States For THE USE AND OCCUfinality in affairs which they do not touch, and in its using the vague and unmeaning phrase, "the results of the war," as accepted by the Democratic party. Next, he pledges himself that the regulations as compensation is now al-Next, he pledges himself that the 14th Amendment shall be executed, "no rebel debt shall be assumed or paid, no claim for loss of emancipation of any slave shall be allowed." These are things excluded by the Amendment, and this pledge does not touch any of the class of claims that have been introduced into the House and TION OF SUCH PROPERTY BY SALD. been introduced into the House, and TION OF SUCH PROPERTY BY SAID

> late war, whether covered by the 14th
> Amendment or not, will be recognized
> or paid. The cotton tax will not be
> refunded. I shall deem it my duty to
> veto overy bill providing for the assnmption, or payment of any such
> debts, losses, damages, claims, or for
> refunding of any tax."
>
> This seems comprehensive and posiate war, whether covered by the 14th REMARKS. This seems comprehensive and positive. The rest of the letter is against paying loyal claimants for losses by the the vast and ruinous schemes of plunto the Government or to himself.
>
> First, as to the character of the writer: He is a man whose whole political life has been one of intrigue and low